



About Colorectal Cancer

- According to the American Cancer Society, excluding skin cancers, colorectal cancer (or CRC) is the #3 cancer killer of men and women in the U.S.
- In 2016, there were around 135,000 new cases of CRC and around 50,000 deaths from CRC.
- The lifetime risk for an American to get CRC is 1 in 21 for men and 1 in 23 for women.
- The American Cancer Society recommends regular CRC screenings for those over 50 years of age. 60% of deaths could be prevented with screening.
- Lifestyle–related risk factors linked to colorectal cancer include: certain types of diets, being overweight, heavy alcohol use, smoking, and physical inactivity. These risk factors linked to CRC are some of the strongest than any other type of cancer.
- The five-year survival rate from CRC is about 90% when the disease is detected early, compared to only 11% when it is detected in a later stage.

Hereditary/Genetic Stats

- Those with a family history of CRC through an immediate relative (parent, sibling, or child) are at an increased risk of developing the disease and should talk to their doctor about the possibility of starting screenings before age 50.
- People with a first-degree relative (parent, sibling or child) with colon cancer are between 2-3 times more likely to develop the cancer than those without a family history.
- 25% of people diagnosed with colorectal cancer have a family history.

Early-Onset (under 50) Incidence

- Data suggests that the incidence of colorectal cancer for those under 50 is on the rise and more young people are being diagnosed with colorectal cancer.

Great Resources

American Cancer Society:

<https://cancerstatisticscenter.cancer.org/#/cancer-site/Colorectum>

National Cancer Institute:

<http://seer.cancer.gov/statfacts/html/colorect.html>

Fight Colorectal Cancer:

www.FightColorectalCancer.org